

Traditional Clustering with SCSI (non-IOP)

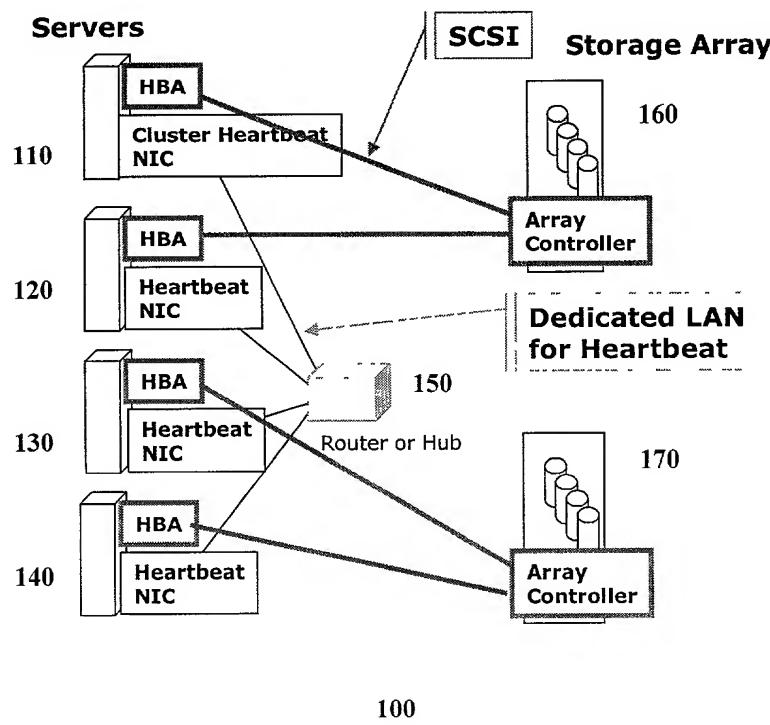


FIG. 1

PRIOR ART

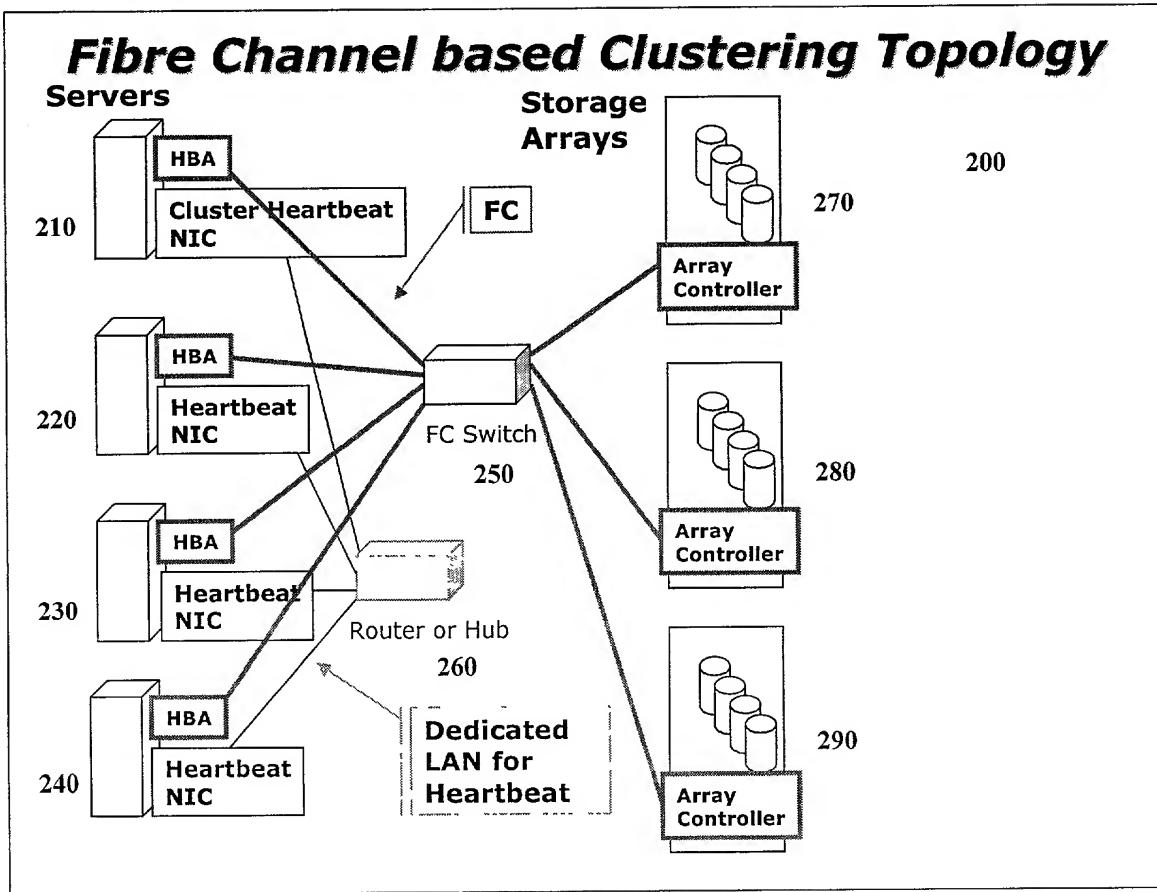
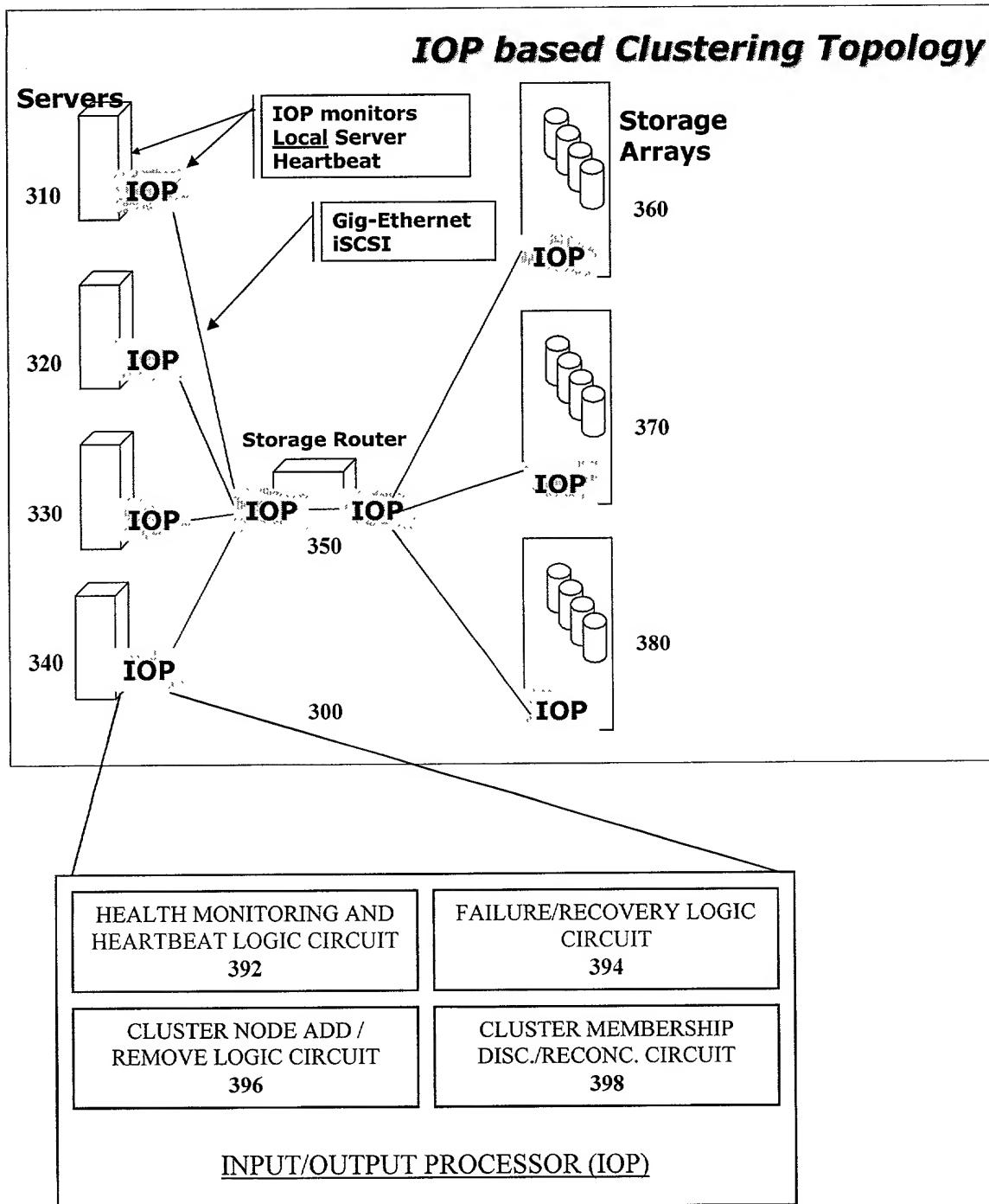


FIG. 2

PRIOR ART

**FIG. 3**

Cluster Failure/Recovery Logic (High level representation)

Start of Day

A-Active 410

B-Active

C-Active

D-Standby

Node A Fails

A-Down ← 420

B-Active

C-Active

D-Standby

Node D Takes over (mounts storage, starts EXE, assume floating IP addr)

A-Down 430

B-Active

C-Active

D-Active ←

Node A Recovers

A-Standby ← 440

B-Active

C-Active

D-Active

**Server Farm Functionality:
After "A" recovers, it
becomes the standby**

FIG. 4

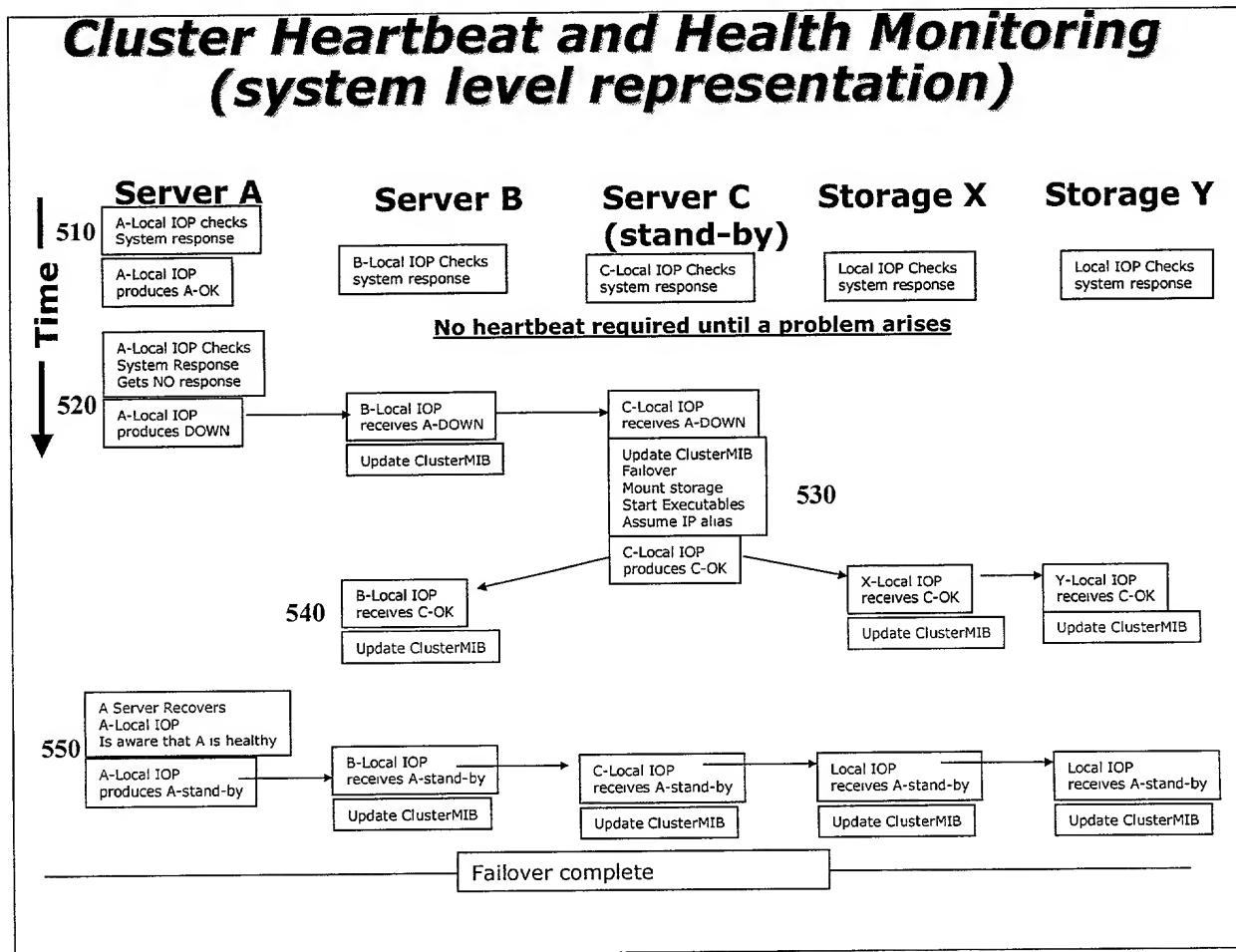


FIG. 5

Cluster Node add/remove (High level representation)

Start of Day

A-Active	610
B-Active	
C-Active	
D-Standby	

Add Node E

A-Active	620
B-Active	
C-Active	
D-Standby	
E-Down	←

Confirm E will work (test mount storage, start EXE, check floating IP addr)

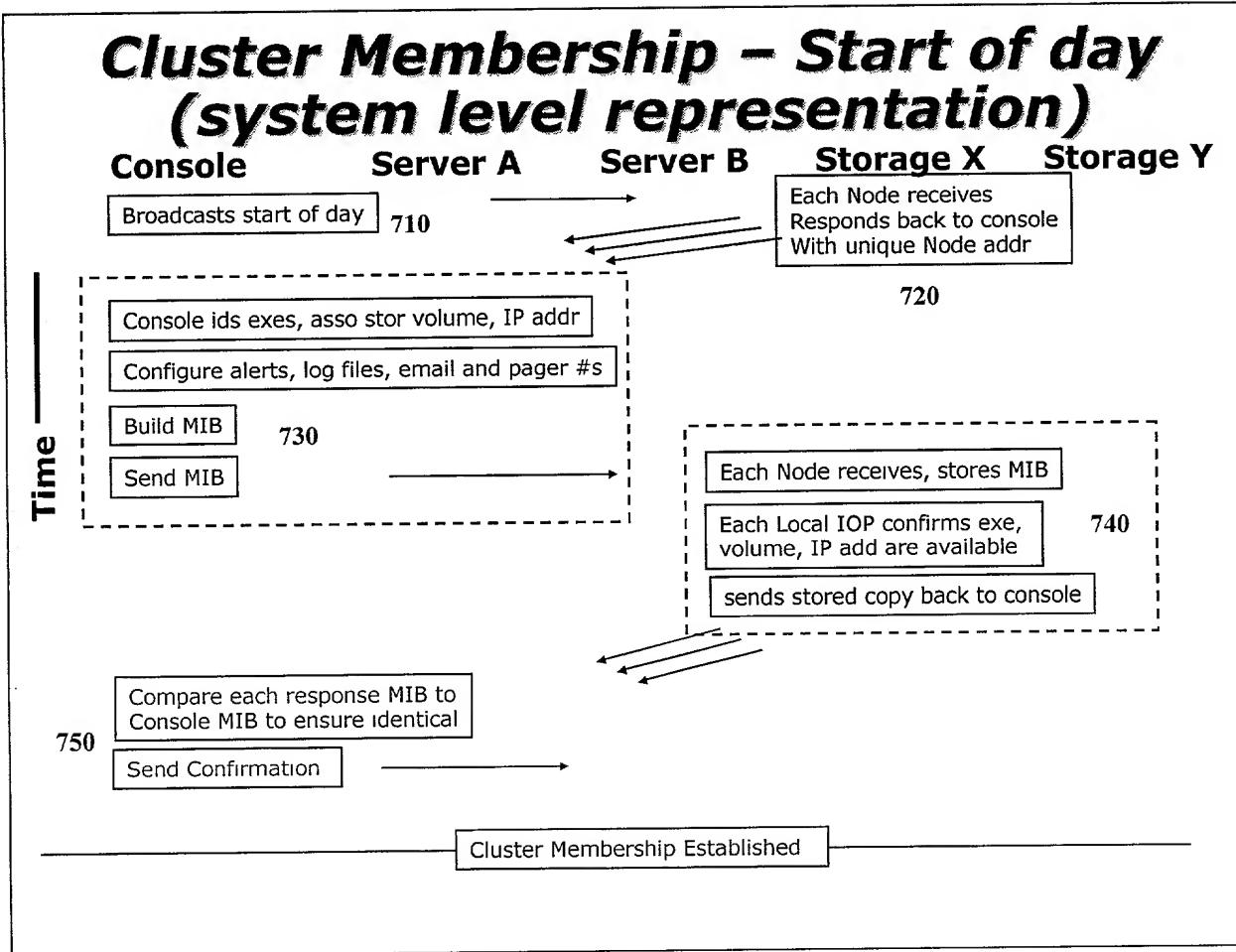
A-Active	630
B-Active	
C-Active	
D-Standby	
E-Standby	←

Put Node D to work (optionally run with 2 standbys)

A-Active	640
B-Active	
C-Active	
D-Active	←
E-Standby	

Server Farm Functionality:
Add/Remove node
without taking cluster off
line

FIG. 6

**FIG. 7**